

Building Mechanics Look to Federal Housing Act With Great Importance

See Immense Possibilities for Greatly Increasing Employment in Industry Which for Years Has Been "in the Dumps."

Financial and Manufacturing Interests, Distributors of Building Materials and Merchants, Ready to Cooperate in Nation-wide Effort to Restore Conditions in One of Country's Major Industries.

Great interest is being manifested in Portland and throughout the State in the Federal Housing Administration's program for stimulating activity in the building industry through a national campaign to encourage property owners to modernize and repair homes and buildings of other types in which the general public is urged to take advantage of Modernization Loans that are now available to most rental holders at leased buildings and loan associations and other lending institutions. Every Modernization Loan is made by a private institution, but it is insured by the FHA.

Lenders of banking institutions, manufacturers and distributors of building materials and supplies, and retail stores in general are all urged to the wants of property owners, are already reporting encouraging results since the recent opening of the Federal Housing program. Many inquiries are being made in regard to loans and at one building and loan association the bank approved 12 applications in the day last week.

Estimates are also being asked of contractors for contemplated plans running from five to fifteen. Manufacturers, jobbers and retail channels are

building trades mechanics, when jobs are awarded to contractors. Full cooperation is being given to contractors requiring skilled help by Mr. Taylor, as well as the business agents of other local unions identified with the building trades. The Labor News readers can best

also receiving orders as well as inquiries for building materials. Lumber, hardware, builders' iron, sand and gravel, crushed stone, cement, etc., are beginning to move more rapidly since the advent of the FHA. Heating and plumbing systems, and even general home equipment is being ordered and given first consideration by those who have already received loans or who plan to make applications.

The reaction to all these factors mentioned above will soon be felt through the reemployment of a great number of men engaged in the building trades, which, after all, is the basic reason why the FHA program was started. It seems as if the strong links in strengthening the chain towards recovery that is permanent and beneficial to all.

Fred Taylor, business agent of the Carpenters Union of Portland, is keenly interested in the way that local people are taking advantage of the opportunity for securing Modernization Loans through the FHA program. Winter loans are made and whenever some money for repairing, remodeling or new construction will be in a position to provide employment for

ALL WORKERS ARE URGED TO PUT IMPETUS INTO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S BIG NATIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM

By WILLIAM GREEN, President, The American Federation of Labor.

To all men and women of labor. Largely through your backing of President Roosevelt's Housing program, it is now the policy and the law of the land, and in its effect, under the law, provision is made for the fraying of immense volumes of money, running "up" into the billions of dollars for the repair and modernization of our homes.

The immediate effect should be the employment of thousands of tradesmen, of building tradesmen, of tradesmen who supply building materials, and railroad and truck men who haul it on the job.

The ultimate result should be standards of housing for our people better than any they have ever known, and to keeping with the wealth and the high ideals of our country.

The volume of work is enormous. So well under way, it should be that money promises to be available, provide work for many years for the building trades, and make life easier and better for the men and women of all trades.

President McDougall, of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, has called upon all building trades councils and building trades local unions to start the ball rolling through the intensive canvass of potential jobs. I have no doubt of their response.

In that canvass, it is my earnest request and appeal to all building trades to get the setting up of cooperation and cooperation between the individual solicitation of work.

Not the least important source of work is to our own habitations.

Those of us fortunate enough to have secured our homes can now easily secure the funds needed for repairs and modernization.

Those of us as desirous of building for ourselves, may with but 2 per cent of the required capital, build for ourselves.

Those of us living in rented quarters need no longer accept the harassed tenant's explanation that he "cannot raise the money for needed repairs and improvements."

We can all help. Let us do it.

FRED A. TAYLOR Business Agent Portland Carpenters' Local 517

cooperate in this patriotic project by taking advantage themselves of the FHA program, whether they own their homes or are identified with the building trades. And they can best be served to those from whom they interest in them and their families as well as in their organizations through their advertising in this newspaper.

25th anniversary PAINT SALE
Many items at 25% discount, Paint and Varnish as low as \$1.00 per gallon

WALL PAPERS
beautiful patterns for all rooms at 10c single roll

Closing out papers selling for as much as 30c.

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For Building, Repairs or Remodeling Your Home!

WE NOW HAVE AVAILABLE ample funds for loans to home owners at the lowest rate of interest ever charged in our forty years of service.

The Cumberland Loan and Building Association

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All sizes of Washed, Screened, Crushed Gravel and Concrete Sand of Highest Quality from plants at Scarborough, So. Portland, Milton, N. H., Leeds Junction, Maine - Capacity 4,000 tons daily.

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Dealers in All Grades of **WALL PAPER**

Agents For **IMPERIAL PROVEN WASHABLE WALL PAPER**

Monument Square Portland, Maine

Theatrical Men Look For Busy Season in Local Playhouses

The opening of the Fall season finds all Portland theaters that employ actors and actresses with the exception of Keith's RKO, and it is possible that this larger house may open within a short week according to rumors heard during the past week.

J. A. Waldron, President of the Motion Picture Operators' Union, which although not numbered among the largest organizations in the city, is one of the most active stages that the advent of a new season with the presentation of the film industry's best attractions for 1934 is increasing patronage of leading theaters of Portland. Most of the motion picture operators of this city, who are members of the union, are now employed, and the

Sufficient Cash Pledges Are Received To Meet Present Needs of Strikers

(Continued from Page 1)

suant to this plan, new organizers are already reporting to division headquarters in the strike funds and checks are in the mail.

The national campaign itself has not been abandoned. It will be held in San Francisco instead, as a special order of business at the opening of our convention. There is no doubt about the action that will be taken then. I have had reports this morning from Chairman Gorman of the national strike committee and I find that the strike lines are holding magnificently, showing a determination and a courage that cannot be beaten by any employer devices.

"I am calling upon all national and international unions, upon all State Federations of Labor and upon all Central bodies and trades councils, to lend all possible assistance to the United Textile Workers at once, in advance of the San Francisco meeting. This struggle is of such immense importance that all organized labor must do everything possible to assist in now eliminating the abuses in the nation's textile mills, out of which this tremendous protest has grown."

"I know what our trade union movement will do. Already it has done enough to make that clear. The United Textile Workers of America will not lack support from every part of our great movement. The struggle, basically, is one for human freedom and it must be won."

"For this moment, the vital thing is that all national and international organizations should send organizers into the textile strike situation and should send money to the United Textile Workers and that local bodies do likewise in every case where men are available. A half-million men and women are on strike and there is need to be done as soon as possible. I made this most urgent call to all our organizations and I feel sure that the response will contribute mightily to the success of the great strike. I congratulate the men and women who today are standing their ground, holding the lines, even in the face of machine guns and bayonets. Their discipline is magnificent and their courage in many cases approaches the sublime. This strike will be won!"

GOVERNMENT MUST REVIVE CWA AND INDUSTRY MUST REDUCE HOURS TO AVOID SERIOUS CONDITIONS THIS WINTER

In his Labor Day address at Weymouth, Mass., President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, insisted that the government must revive the CWA, or something like it, and that industry must be compelled to create employment by creating jobs.

"That this intolerable situation and crushing burden on the government may be relieved."

"The nation," the labor chief declared, "must choose between maintaining the status quo or the consumption of this large army of unemployed."

RADIO, MOTION PICTURES AND OTHER FORMS OF PUBLICITY OUTLINED IN CAMPAIGN FOR BOOSTING UNION LABEL PROGRAM

I. M. Orsburn, secretary-treasurer of the U. S. Labor Union, outlined the campaign for the American Federation of Labor, emphasized the importance of the campaign, recently given by the director of the department, to extend the demand for commodities carrying the union label, in a communication read at the September 13 meeting of the Portland Central Labor Union.

"By the more extensive use of the union label we expect to influence the American public to 'buy American' and to 'buy union' goods. (Our home market for goods made in this country is so great that for many articles there would seem to be no need of purchasing foreign-made merchandise. The task before all of us is to increase the sale of American products in order to increase the purchasing power of American workers and the general public. Those who see the union label will know that it stands for collective bargaining, for higher wages and better conditions, and for the increasing consumption of American-made manufactured articles."

"In the campaign, we expect to use the radio, the press, the news, trade journals and every legitimate means of broadcasting our appeals. Increase large mass meetings and cooperation with friendly associations of many kinds."

It was pointed out by Mr. Orsburn that in the campaign union spokesmen would call on the workers in all industries to use their influence to have their employers purchase materials and manufactured under union conditions.

He said marked gains in the increased use of the union label have been made in the last year by a number of the unions; notably the bakers, brewery workers, the cigar makers and the boot and shoe workers.

social part of the year was a success from the standpoint of the sale of tickets, and the enthusiasm of the audience even surpassed previous years.

The committee in charge included: James B. Shaw of the Portland Union who led in charge of the sale of tickets; Alphonse Quinn of the Shoreman Union; Louis Quinn of the Motion Picture Operators' Union; and Frank C. McDonald of the Street Railway Union, who is also secretary of the C. L. U.

President Philip Place of the Central Labor Union and Edward Walker, secretary of the Building Trades Union, were among officials other than those mentioned above who were present at the affair.

President, Motion Picture Operators' Local 508

but Union the Motion Picture Operators are always to the fore, giving splendid cooperation. This was indicated in the recent annual benefit dance, when Hyatt Stridgen took a prominent part in the affair.

President Waldron looks forward to a busy Fall and Winter season for his organization, with regular Sunday meetings as in the past. He is one of the leaders in union affairs of the city.

TRY IT TODAY

IT'S SMOOTH! IT'S MELLOW! IT'S MARVELOUS!

ELDREDGE BREWING CO., INC.
PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE

idea of the jobless—the wiping out of savings, the loss of homes, credit and resources, and the terrifying despair that has crept over our land and has laid its cold hand on the hearts of our people."

"Never in the history of our nation," Mr. Green added, "was there such a large percentage of our population dependent as now."

Declaring that the old theory that every community must take care of its own has "been definitely exploded," Mr. Green said:

"The relief problem has long passed from the local stage. It has now become a task so huge as to tax the resources of the Federal government even beyond their limits."

All Must Be Fed

"It is quite obvious that we are facing our worst winter, and in facing it we must firmly resolve that no man, woman or child shall suffer from hunger, lack of shelter or for the necessities of life."

"Running parallel with a work program giving every able-bodied worker a job, there should be a plan of direct relief payments sufficient to supply the elemental needs of those who are idle or dependent upon public support."

Smiley's

Portland Maine

SEPTEMBER-- and a new season

With September comes the Fall and women are planning their new Fall wardrobes.

Our stocks are just crowded with the newest Coats, Dresses and Sportswear.

As always, our Quality is of such fine calibre that we are able to guarantee satisfaction with every purchase.

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Interior Decoration, Commercial Art, Fashion Design and Illustration, Drawing and Painting.
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A Choice Brew
A Different Brew
Something Quite
..... Unlike Ordinary ..
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PORTSMOUTH NEW HAMPSHIRE

Cumberland Loan Co. in New Quarters

The Cumberland Loan and Building Association's new banking quarters at 185 Middle Street, which were opened for business last week, are not only larger than the former establishment occupied by that institution but better equipped to meet the growing demands for service.

This old established loan and building association was located for many years at 74 Exchange Street, and the move to the present quarters marks a long-felt need for more adequate space.

COAL AND FUEL SALESMAN MAKES NEW CONNECTION

"Tom" O'Reilly, well known Portland man who has been identified in the fuel business for many years, is now associated with Standard Oil after as a coal and oil salesman. He has many friends and acquaintances among trade unionists and their families.

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An exponent of a Square Deal for Both Sides. Con-
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE MAINE STATE
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SEPTEMBER, 1934

Maine Has Said The Word

With Unquestioned Favor Toward New Deal, Pres-
ident's Hands Greatly Strengthened to Carry on Pro-
gram for Recovery.

With the great victory scored in the State elec-
tion, in which a large majority of the people of the
State of Maine gave their unqualified endorsement of
the New Deal, there leaves no doubt in the
minds of all supporters of the Administration that
President Roosevelt's position has been strengthened
to such an extent that he can ignore the wailings
of his opponents, who for several months have
been moving heaven and earth in their assault on
his administration.

"As Maine Goes, So Goes the Country"

From time immemorial, these few words have
been used in predicting the results in other States
where voting occurs two months later. By the
re-election of Governor Louis H. Brann by a greatly
increased majority, the return of two Democratic
Congressmen and the comparatively small majority
received by Senator Hale over former Mayor
Dubord of Lewiston, in the face of fierce opposition
by a battery of silver-tongued politicians who
painted the New Deal as black as the ace of spades,
the victory in Maine can be looked upon as of ut-
most importance.

Newspapers opposed to the Administration at-
tribute the result in the Maine elections to Governor
Brann's great popularity, and in their hesi-
tancy to accept defeat, knew unwilling to give the
masses of voters credit for knowing that when they
voted for Governor Brann they did so with full
knowledge that the governor was in entire sym-
pathy with the President's recovery program, and
from the very first has been a strong advocate of
the New Deal.

This argument concerning the voters can also
be taken from the vote received by Senator Hale,
which, because of its smallness, is anything but as-
suring at this juncture. Senator Hale expressed
timid opposition to the New Deal, and as a result
came within an ace of suffering defeat.

If it is true that the President had become
somewhat hesitant concerning plans for the future
administration of the Recovery Act, the result in
Maine is such as to make him feel that he is at full
liberty to "put on more steam," and by this means
demonstrate the feasibility of the plan.

That the people believe in him, and that they
have confidence in his ability to steer the Ship of
State to a safe port, is now unquestioned.

He has nothing to fear from that element who
for selfish and political reasons, tried to discredit
him and his administration.

The note of warning from the people of Maine
to the Fitchers, Esmiths, Roosevelts, Fesses
and other politicians and representatives of wealth
and influence, is "hands off!"

A Selfish Stab at Recovery

Attitude of United States Chamber of Commerce is
Indicative of Blanket Hypocrisy and a Deliberate At-
tempt to Deceive People of The Nation.

There is something inherently heartless and
cruel in the action of the Chamber of Commerce
of the United States in attempting to lull the country
into a false understanding of its unemployment
emergency. Of all organizations that should be in-
terested in getting people back to work, and re-
turning the buying power of the country to its
normal level, the Chamber is one of the foremost.
To deprecate the volume of unemployment, and
to charge that it is grossly exaggerated, and
thus reduce the momentum of the movement that
is being carried on through NRA to "put people
back to work," is not merely an intimation that in-
dustry in this country is not doing its full share—it
is a selfish stab at the very heart of the recovery
movement. It is an invitation to industry to cease
to give aid to the march of recovery.

The Chamber's President, Henry J. Harriman,
has been credited with the original "sale" of the
idea of "industrial self-government" in lieu of the
Sherman anti-trust act to this Administration. If
industrial self-government has not been set up
along lines of removing the Sherman act from the

diabetic books, and turning industry loose to in-
dulge in whatever monopolistic and consumer-ex-
ploiting practices it could devise, it is still no rea-
son why the Chamber should turn in its tracks
and undertake to scuttle the recovery movement—
built around the idea of industrial self-government.

Statistics of every other agency, whether gov-
ernment or private, indicate that the volume of
actual unemployment is far greater than the esti-
mate of 7,300,000 made by the Chamber. Some
estimates, from just as reputable and responsible
sources, are as high as 14,000,000 while the A. F.
of L. conservatively estimates that 10,300,000
people are out of work.

For the Chamber to set up a figure so small
at the approach of what promises to be another
serious Winter, without furnishing concrete proof
of its integrity, smacks of the rankest hypocrisy
and a deliberate attempt to delude the people of
the nation. The ostrich does not escape the storm
by hiding its head in the sand.

Section 7a Now Law In Its Own Right

Placing Application of Law in Judicial Atmosphere
is Forward Step of Vital Import Toward Promotion
of Employer-Employee Relations.

The view of governmental legal authorities
that the resolution of the last Congress creating
Labor Relations Boards also lifted Section 7 (a)
out of the Recovery Act and made it a law in its
own right is quite the most important development
from the standpoint of workers' interests since the
passage of the Recovery Act itself. That this view
is shared by such learned and eminent jurists as
Justice Stacy, chairman of the Steel Labor Rela-
tions Board, is manifest in the all-important rul-
ings that have been made recently.

A fundamental obstacle to progress and final
decision that has been faced in the application of
Section 7 (a) has been that it was an integral part
of the Recovery Act, and so regarded by General
Johnson in his administration of that law. While
the National Labor Board was set up to deal with
questions arising under this section, General John-
son, as administrator of the whole law, felt that
such matters under this section came within his
administrative province. His concern was to pre-
serve the "essential necessities," and it was not there-
fore strange that he should seek at times to change
or overrule decisions of this board, and to other-
wise control or nullify its actions and findings.

Removal of questions of employer and em-
ployee relations from the realm of administrative
function, and placing them in a judicial atmos-
phere of their own, where sound and lasting pre-
cedents may be developed and fixed, and not sub-
ject to change by whim or caprice, is a forward
step of vital import, and a new milestone in the
promotion of equitable employer and employee re-
lations.

Observance of Law in Picketing

Maine Textile Workers' Official Adherence to
Law and Wages Against Interference by Radical
Elements.

True to Maine traditions, strikers at the vari-
ous textile centers of the old Pine Tree State are
pursuing their objective in a manner that even
those most strongly opposed to their demands for
betterment in the industry must admire. Picketing
is being conducted according to rules by law-
abiding citizens who went out on strike, first of
all, to lend moral support to the principles involved in
the nation-wide strike, and, secondly, to evince
their dissatisfaction with conditions existing in
many of the textile centers of Maine.

Nowhere in Maine has there been any vio-
lence, up to this writing, and none is anticipated
from the strikers themselves, unless it is engendered
by the same Communistic and radical influ-
ences that were responsible for riots in Rhode Is-
land, as admitted by Governor Green of that State.

George Jabor, president of the Maine Textile
Council, and organizer for the U. T. W. of A., has
come out publicly in the press against violence and
has given assurance to authorities that the strike
will be conducted within the rights of workers,
without recourse to violence. However, neither
Mr. Jabor nor any member of the union can be
held responsible for any outbreaks that might be
influenced by outside forces of Communists and
radicals, or through the misuse of lawful authority
in the handling of the strike.

Textile Workers Give Distinct Service

Reveal in Detail Industry's Great Profits and Low
Wages, Which Have Brought This Industry's Outstand-
ing and Distinguishing Characteristics.

Interesting indeed are the figures on payrolls,
and on dividends and profits, of cotton textile mil-
ls which are being made public by the United Textile
Workers of America from their strike headquarters
in Washington.

The payroll of a mill in Durham, N. C., which
is described as "high as compared with other cot-
ton textile mills in the South," shows skilled work-
ers receiving sums of \$5.40 minimum to a single
instance of \$14.70 to a loom fixer who is head of
a family of seven, for 30 hours of work. The ma-
jority of these workers were paid \$9 to \$10 for 30
hours of work, or at the rate of approximately \$13
for a week of 40 hours.

In comparison, Vice-President Francis J. Gor-

man cites the growth and profits of just one mill
which started operations 75 years ago with a cap-
ital of \$1,000,000. During 75 years of operation it
paid its stockholders an average dividend of 17
per cent. From 1900 to 1915 it paid over \$8,000,000
to its stockholders, and then declared a stock
dividend of 200 per cent.

Despite this inflation, from 1915 to 1926 this
mill paid an annual dividend averaging 15 per cent
or equal to 45 per cent on its original capital. In
addition to this, the company until a few years ago
had a reserve fund of \$300,000.

This is the old game of trying to draw more
out of the pigpot than goes in at the bung-hole.
Buying power and consuming power is essentially
measured in terms of wages and payrolls, and the
measured in terms of wages and payrolls, and the
textile industry is probably the country's outstand-
ing illustration of the unwillingness of an industry
to hold up its end of the nation's mass buying
power.

Low wages have been chronic in textile mills
throughout their history, and the United Textile
Workers' demand a distinct public service now in
revealing the detail of the industry's high profits
and low wages, which have been its outstanding
and distinguishing characteristic.

TEXTILE EVILS IN PUBLIC EYE

The great textile strike has given textile labor
an unprecedented opportunity to impress upon the
nation the evils of low wages, denial of the right
of the workers to organize and driving of the
workers almost beyond endurance by means of the
"stretch-out." The textile workers have taken full
advantage of the opportunity and the nation is
learning a lot about the terrible conditions in a
basic industry.

If the strike has done nothing but make the
nation aware of the plight of the textile workers,
it will have served a purpose. But it will do far
more than that. It will bring higher wages and
better working conditions to many hundreds of
thousands of workers. It will imbue them with a
new sense of unity and brotherhood. It will give
them more of a voice in the industry of which they
are so essential an element. It will mark a big
forward step in national progress, resulting in im-
measurable gains in the interests of the national
welfare.

And Now, It's Mr. Hoover

Man Who Stood By While Nation Went On Way to
Desperation Joins Political Group in Discrediting R.
R. A.

And now it's Mr. Hoover! He who was discredited by suffering the worst
defeat of any Republican candidate for President,
and who for nearly two years has been in practical
retirement from politics, has joined with other dis-
graced politicians in a nation-wide effort to put
the New Deal out of commission.

In an article in the Saturday Evening Post,
Mr. Hoover criticizes the New Deal because "it is
a usurpation of liberty."

Wonder where Mr. Hoover was when this
effort to bring the country back on its feet, after
he and others had stood idly by and had permitted
the highly respected "captains of finance and in-
dustry" to plunge the nation into the condition in
which it was when he was forced to retire from
office?

Mr. Hoover had retired to his home in Palo
Alto, California, and was little heard of until, it is
apparent, he was drafted by the almost defunct G.
O. P. in an effort to resuscitate it. Motives which
prompted the former President to join opponents
of President Roosevelt's policies, are greatly ques-
tioned. Like others who were responsible for con-
ditions which prevailed in March, 1933, Mr. Hoover
held his counsel. Like others, he realized the
Administration had tackled a big job, and to have
uttered a word of criticism at that time would
have proven extremely unhelpful.

But politicians are shrewd. Like good fisher-
men, they are patient and wait for the opportune
moment to put their schemes into operation. All
realized the colossal program inaugurated by the
President, and that there was bound to be a hitch
somewhere over which they could manufacture
something that would give them material with
which to launch their campaign of misrepresentation.

Among the "burrah" boys who, until recently,
hailed the President as "the savior of mankind,"
are manufacturers, bankers and representatives of
big business. There was nothing said regarding
"usurpation of liberty" in those days when the
Government was pouring out billions to aid big
business in getting out from under. They lauded
the President to the skies and hailed the New Deal
as the panacea for all ills.

They offered no objections then to Section 7
(a) of the National Recovery Act, being appar-
ently agreeable to everything so long as they were
certain of getting "out of the red." But now that
things look brighter, they want nothing of the
NRA. They say it is a "usurpation of liberty";
that property rights are in great danger, and that
unless a administration is carried, the country is
doomed to Socialism.

Of course, this is all propaganda, and all for
the purpose of poisoning the minds of the masses
of voters against the New Deal. The renegade
Democrats who joined with Republicans in an ef-
fect to discredit the Administration are strongly
suspected of being controlled by corporate influ-
ence. Hence, the probability that all this propa-

ganda, launched for no other than political pur-
poses, will prove of little avail.

Wage earners, it is certain, still have faith in
President Roosevelt's recovery program. That there
is dissatisfaction with the manner in which these
codes are being administered, is true, but all realize
the insurmountable task undertaken by the
President, and feel confident that these weak spots
in the general program will be straightened out in
due time, and that then will come the real bene-
fits to be derived therefrom.

Labor is little concerned over the wailings of
professional politicians. Their activities are too
well known to make a deep impression. Labor li-
stens, but acts according to its own precepts, and
not according to ideas promulgated and fostered
by selfish interests.

NRA Puts Steel On Its Feet

Statement Just Issued Shows Last Quarter to Be Best
Since 1930.

According to a statement issued a few weeks
ago by the United States Steel Corporation,
earnings for the three months ending June 30 were
larger than for any quarterly period since the last
quarter of 1930; the total earnings, after ordinary
manufacturing expenses were deducted, were \$31,-
082,389, as compared with \$6,578,731 in the pre-
ceding quarter, and \$4,861,554 in the last period
of 1933.

This is an amazing increase, and coming at a
time when Republican spell-binders are blasting
their horns against bureaucracy, regimentation, fas-
cism, communism and other nonsensical terms,
causes uneasiness and thinking people to become
convinced that something besides these motives
is prompting this move to discredit President
Roosevelt's efforts to improve business conditions.

While the wages of the one hundred or more
thousands of employees did not keep pace with the
immense profits, amounting to \$35,350,341 during
the past three months, the report says, however,
that these received \$65,094,000 for the quarter as
compared with only \$33,498,000 in the same period
last year.

Not alone was this great army of employees
benefited by the tremendous increase in business
experienced by the Steel Trust as the result of
business recovery during the past year, but the
preferred shareholders also, who received their first
dividend since the third quarter of 1931, the sum
allotted to these being \$1.48 a share.

To sum up the corporation's report, the tidy
sum of \$3,548,898 is left as a balance for the three
months ending June 30, the first time anything
has been carried to surplus since the third quar-
ter of 1930, and compared with a deficit from sur-
plus of \$8,428,772 for the like months of 1933.

Is it likely that these hundred or more thou-
sands of workers who enjoyed steady employment
during the past year, and the thousands who ben-
efited from dividends on their preferred shares, are
going to take any stock in these figures; and fur-
ther, what is likely to be the opinions of the mil-
lions of people throughout the nation when they
have thoroughly digested this amazing report from
one of the country's greatest among major in-
dustries?

Honest criticism is always welcomed, but the
attempt to bamboozle the people into believing
that the New Deal is starting us on the road to
Socialism and Communism, and that its continua-
tion means the abandonment of Democracy, is all
poppy-cock, and again we say, the motives that
prompt these critics are so outrageously unfair as
to cause thinking people to become thoroughly
disgusted.

Fortunately, the good results expected from
the efforts of these critics is having little effect on
the great rank and file of working people. The
writer is in constant touch with thousands of
workers, and from this personal contact, he feels
confident that improved conditions during the past
year, while they may not have been as great as
anticipated, are, however, such as to impress the
workers with the fact that matters in general are
much better than they were prior to the institution
of the New Deal, and that they are still pinning
their faith on President Roosevelt's ability to bring
about greater improvement.

The American worker is too intelligent to be
made to believe that regimentation and the various
ills referred to by the enemies of the New Deal
are possible in this country. Unlike European
countries, where Fascism, Nazism and Communism
control the destinies of the people, the rights
vested in the people here are different, and while
much dissatisfaction is manifested our laws are so
constructed as to make it possible to bring about
harmony, thereby eliminating the possibility of
revolutionary movements.

Hence, our firm belief that much of the criti-
cism against the New Deal is unfair, and that un-
less its critics can present more formidable argu-
ments, there is little doubt regarding its success.

ALL'S NOT WELL IN GERMANY

Germany is using many substitutes for impor-
ted farm and mine products. Confronted by dwind-
ling foreign trade, the Hitler dictatorship is strenu-
ously urging even greater use of substitutes for
various foods, clothing and other necessities. In
the face of this, it does no good for the Hitler
gang to protest that all is well. There is no better
proof of a nation's economic plight than the exten-
sive use of substitutes.

LABOR QUERIES

Questions and Answers on Labor
What It Has Done, Where It
Stands on Problems of the Day,
and How It Feels About the
Way in the Ranks of the Orga-
nized Workers, etc., etc.

Q.—Where were the earliest textile
workers' strikes in the United States?
A.—In New England, during the
1830's. In 1836 a strike was called at
the Hatteras plant, Lowell, Mass., the
largest of the Lowell mills, when the
management announced a wage cut
and threatened to close the mill
towards the maintenance of its em-
ployees.

Q.—What is the union label of the
United Textile Workers?
A.—An eight-sided figure with clasped
hands and the words "United Textile
Workers of America" around the edge.

Q.—Who is the newest member of the
American Federation of Labor Ex-
ecutive Council?
A.—Clarence B. Burrows, president of the
Brotherhood of Hatteras Cane, elected
recently in place of James
Wilson, resigned.

Q.—Have British trade unions ever
had strikes in the United States?
A.—Yes. A branch of the Amalgamated
Society of Carpenters and Joiners
of Great Britain formed in 1880 here
and had membership in the A.
F. of L. It was suspended in 1913
for its members' disloyalty to the
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners.

Q.—Is it correct to call the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor an organ-
ization?
A.—Samuel Gompers said: "The A.
F. of L. is a mass impulse, it is a fed-
eration and not, as it is often mis-
takenly called, an organization. It is a
federation of organizations, each of
which has its own government, deter-
mined by its own needs and require-
ments, and each of which is composed
of the members of the organization."

Q.—What was the first eight-hour
law passed by Congress?
A.—The act of 1868, providing an
eight-hour day for all portmen, la-
borers and mechanics employed by or
for the United States Government.

The act was ineffective, as Congress
failed to provide any penalty for
violating it.

Q.—How was the United Textile
Workers of America organized?
A.—In 1895 the National Union of
Textile Workers was organized from
directly affiliated American Federation
of Labor locals. The organization was
short-lived and soon dissolved into
several local unions affiliated to the Fed-
eration. These were once more brought
together in 1913 when an organization
chartered by the A. F. of L. as the
United Textile Workers of America.

Q.—What is the United Textile Workers'
jurisdiction?
A.—The United Textile Workers' jurisdiction
is over all textile workers in the
United States, including those in the
District of Columbia, and in the
Federal Territory of Alaska.

Q.—What is the United Textile Workers'
minimum wage?
A.—Massachusetts was the first State
(1912) to enact a minimum wage
law covering women and children in
private employment.

Q.—When was the first wage arbitra-
tion in the United States?
A.—In 1891 the National Union of
Textile Workers of America was
organized from directly affiliated
American Federation of Labor
locals. The organization was short-
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